The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 31
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLVIII, NO 23

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6W	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	15 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office over 1st. National Bank. Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Sut's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

C. B. BROWCKAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

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Attorney-atLaw, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

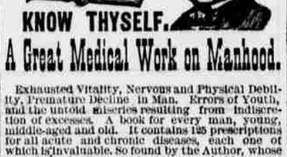
FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES', N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mars-1y ad

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

H. G. Eshleman,
Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.
Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.
Tinware of every description made to order.
Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.
Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.
y 9-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April, 25-1y

The Science of Life, Only $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.


KNOW THYSELF.
A Great Medical Work on Manhood.
Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion of excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.
The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*
There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully. HEAL THYSELF! By without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.
July 25-4 w d

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 9-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 13-1

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,076,220
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,306,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,810
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,092,560

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-1

$300 a month for agents JUST NOW
BLAINE and LOGAN Complete. Official. Illustrated Life of the Republican's choice by Judge Buel, assisted by the Editor of the *Kennebec Journal* and Blaine's Private Secretary. Cloth, $2.00.
CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS, by col. Frank Tripiett. Our books are beyond all competition in Authorship, Illustrations, Paper and Binding. Prospectus free to actual Canvassers. Special term's to those ordering from a distance. Also ready the life of the year,
MY WIFES FOOL OF A HUSBAND!
with 175 engravings, by Williams. ☞No more dull times! Write for circulars now. W. H. Thompson, Pub., 404 Arch St. Phila., Pa.
July 11-4 w d

$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.
This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.
The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.
Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.
P. A. WILEY, Esq.,
Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.
DEAR SIR:—We inclose you $11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.
Office of the Bank of Durham,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.
J. S. CARR, Esq.,
Pres't Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.
DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of $11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.
Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.
None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.
☞See our other announcements.
March 21-tf

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.
Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 Leat doctors in Detroit." M. W. Donovan, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.
Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness after all I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.
Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.
Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Stockton, Vt.
Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 60th Nat. Guard, N. Y.
Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
O. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.
Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $100 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.
Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.
Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.
Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.
Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. O. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.
Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and had suffered thirty years."
Eldridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

(*Continued from last week.*)

How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Cases* really contain more *pure gold* than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 4½ to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is NOT economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a *James Boss' Gold Watch Case*, in which NONE of these things ever occur. This watch case is *not an experiment*—it has been made nearly *thirty years.*

HAZLETON, PA., Oct. 24, 1882.

I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. L. W. Drake, of Hazleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places; the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cumminham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.

SYLVESTER ENGLE, *Jeweler.*

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(*To be Continued.*)

CASTORIA
For
Infants and Children
What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.

SELECT STORY.

THE TURN OF AN ACCIDENT.

It was six o'clock of a crisp October morning, and John Boyd, a farmer, rousing from his sound night's sleep, sprang out of bed with the alert readiness of a man who knows the value of the first hours of day. It was a tavern bed from which he jumped; home and its cares were miles away; but a long ride lay before him, and he washed and dressed briskly, as one in haste, humming a cheerful air, meanwhile, as became a man who felt himself in good spirits and had ample reason for being so. For, be it known, this year had proved the best to farmers since John had been his own master. Harvests had been large, prices high, and John, on his way back from the annual market, carried a sense of freedom and liberation at his heart from the final extinguishment of a mortgage on his farm—a mortgage which had pressed as heavily on his conscience as did the burden of a Christian on his shoulders. The burden was lifted now, and further than that, John carried in his fat, red wallet, $200 over and above, toward the expenses of the next year. He had never been so "beforehand" before, and the sensation was a joyful one.

"My neck is out of the collar now," he muttered to himself as he brushed his thick, brown hair. "I should be a fool indeed if I put it in again. No more mortgages for me!"

Then, his toilet completed, he ran down stairs, two steps at a time.

Farmer-like, his first visit was to his horses. They were munching their corn very satisfactorily, and after a look or two and a pat, John returned to the inn, where a jingling bell announced a breakfast. It was smoking on the table—a substantial meal of the kind universal in taverns thirty years ago, and John Boyd, whose appetite was of the kind proverbially said to accompany a good conscience, was doing it ample justice, when a sudden instinct led him to thrust his hand into the inner pocket, which held two hundred dollars. The wallet was gone.

In the suddenness of the shock John felt himself turn pale and then flush painfully as he confusedly tried to remember if he had taken out the wallet and when. Under his pillow—there it was! He recollected distinctly, or so it seemed, putting it there for security's sake when he went to bed the night before. With a muttered excuse he left the table and hurried up stairs. The door of his room stood open, and the maid servant was putting fresh sheets on his bed, and the soiled linen was lying in a heap on the floor.

Toward the heap John hurried and began turning it over.

"Have you lost something, sir?" asked the maid.

John straightened himself to answer. He had not noticed the maid before, though she had waited upon the table at supper. Now he observed that she was young and rather pretty—fair, with a trim, slender figure, beautiful glossy hair, neatly dressed and braided, and a pair of sweet, apprehensive blue eyes. Her voice was soft, too, and she had a shy, modest manner, which suggested an idea of refinement. All these things Farmer Boyd observed in a flash, and instinctively noting, weighing, estimating by that wonderfully rapid progress of which the human mind is capable, while yet his thoughts were full of his money and his loss.

"Yes, I am looking for my wallet, which I left under my pillow. Did you find it?"

The girl's face blanched to a deadly whiteness and her eyes dilated as with sudden terror.

"No, sir," she said, her voice trembling and sinking away as she spoke. "I didn't see any wallet."

John looked at her distrustfully; but there was something in the pale face that disarmed suspicion.

"I'd like to search the bed," he said. "It may have slipped under the mattress.

Together they turned the mattress, but no wallet was visible.

"That off horse of yours has got his shoe loose, somehow," announced Mr. Nash, the landlord, suddenly appearing at the door. "I thought I'd better tell you, so that you can stop at the blacksmith's as you pass and get him to put in a couple of nails. Why, what's the matter?"

John explained.

The landlord looked very grave. He whistled softly to himself a minute, with his eyes fixed on the tumbled bedding; then he went to the head of the stairs and called his wife. Presently they came in together, and the landlady's face looked very red and troubled.

"Such a thing never happened in my house before," she protested. "But there's only one person that has been in your room since you came, beside yourself, and she's the person you must reckon with," pointing to the maid, who, with white cheeks and downcast eyes, leaned against the wall as if awaiting sentence.

"Oh, indeed, indeed, I didn't take it! I never saw any wallet," she said; but her voice was drowned in Mrs Nash's louder tones.

"And pray who else took it, do you suppose? Who else had the chance? Answer me that! It serves me just right for taking in a girl with no recommend—a girl I don't know nothing about, not so much as her name, or where she came from, or where her folks are. Five week's ago to-morrow, that's all the time she's been in the house, sir, but this is the end of it. It's the last time I'll ever have a help I don't know the long and short of, so you needn't be afraid to stop with us again, no, none of your friends, either; as for her, out she packs this very day!"

"I'd better go for the constable, hadn't I, if you're sure it was under the pillow you put it?" said the landlord.

"Oh, don't, please, don't!" pleaded the girl, weeping bitterly.

"Give the gentleman his wallet back, then, and perhaps he'll let you go."

"I can't. I haven't got it! Oh, please believe me! Don't send me to jail!" she urged.

The landlady only answered by an expression of disgust. And, throwing her apron over her head, the poor girl wept in silence, saying no more.

John had held his peace during this altercation, sharply eyeing the persons concerned in it meanwhile. The Nashes he knew something about. They were of good reputation as far as he was aware. The maid was a stranger to them, as to him; but, in spite of circumstances, and her manner, which was hardly less suspicious, he could not bring himself to believe her guilty. He was not a hasty man, and he was a just one, with a kind heart to back his temperate judgments; and after a few minutes' reflection he made up his mind what to do.

"I can't swear that I put the wallet under my pillow, or anywhere else," he said. "I'm pretty sure that I did, but my thoughts about it are confused, somehow, and it may be I left it at Bolton, where I slept Tuesday night. I don't want no injustice done on my account. "Don't cry like that"—addressing himself to the girl—"I'll tell you what I'll do. Will you get the bay mare shod during the day?"—"and if you'll lend me a saddle I'll ride back to Bolton and make inquiry there. If I find the money, well and good; if I don't it will be time enough to talk further about it to-morrow."

"I'm sure it's good of you to take so much trouble," declared the landlady. "But whether or no, the girl don't stay here. I'll have no suspected thief in my house!"

"There'll be nothing to suspect her of, if I find the wallet," rejoined John, dryly. "Don't give the poor thing a bad name till you know that she deserves it." Then he left the room, unmindful of the look of gratitude which shone upon him from the blue eyes of the girl, who had dropped her apron, and she gazed after him till he was out of sight.

His reflections were not agreeable, as he retraced his footsteps over the dusty highway, traveled but yesterday with so light a heart. The loss of his money meant a good deal to John Boyd. The pressure of anxiety seemed to settle again upon his shoulders, as he thought over the probabilities of its nonrecovery. "But I won't give in without a fight for it," he thought, grimly, as he urged his horse forward.

Miles seem doubly long when measured by a heavy heart, what with dust, heat and the continual effect to clear his mental confusion as to when and where he had last seen the wallet, the young farmer was fagged and dispirited enough, before noon was fairly come.

He stopped to dine at a little tavern attached to a toll-gate, and with some vague hope that the money might have been picked up on the road by some one, mentioned his loss. The toll-keeper shook his head.

"Bolton's your only choice," he said. "If it was on the road you dropped it there's no likelihood that you'll ever hear of it again. The dust is eight inches deep, I should say, and there's been three big droves of sheep and one of bullocks along since yesterday, so if your wallet was lying there they have trampled it under pretty thoroughly. It is buried deep enough, you may be sure, unless, which is just as likely to happen, some one has picked it up and made off with it. Your chance is a slim one, I reckon."

Cold comfort this; but John was forced to agree with his opinion. Despondingly he rode through the afternoon, scanning the way as he went, for despite the toll-keeper, a faint hope still lingered in his heart, though the track, deep in dust and churned and trampled by the crowded droves, presented a sorry field for either hope or discovery.

He had gained the top of a long hill, from which Bolton was dimly visible, when a moving object far ahead caught his eyes and he rose in his stirrups in order to see more clearly. As he did so his horse made a false step, stumbled and threw him forward in the saddle so that his head grazed the horse's neck. It was in this position that a tiny object, a patch of red, caught his eye. His heart gave a little leap, then he called himself a fool, but all the same he dismounted to examine.

Already a random hoof-stroke had burned the red patch from sight, but John recollected the spot, and stooping, dug and scooped till it again became visible. His fingers recognized a solid substance. Trembling with excitement, he continued to dig; another second and the object was uncovered, lifted out, and with a wild, incredulous whoop of joy, John Boyd held in his hand his wallet, buried deep by the hurrying herds, and uncovered for one passing moment that his eyes might rest upon it, and no other. Except for that lucky stumble, he would have ridden over the lost treasure, and never dreamed what lay beneath his horse's feet.

"And some folks say there ain't no God!" was his mental comment, spoken half-aloud. Then—for John Boyd's religion, though a homely, was a true one—he bent his head, and said a few words of thanksgiving; after which, jumping on his horse, he took the backward route, eager to tell his good fortune, and exonerate the poor girl, who, as he now remembered with self-reproach, must have passed a painful day under the stigma of undeserved suspicion.

The heat was yielding to evening breezes, and he urged his horse, impatient to set matters straight, but with his best endeavor it was eleven o'clock before he at last drew rein in front of Nash's hotel. He was expected; that was evident, for lights were burning and Nash and his wife hurried out to meet him, wearing faces of luguborious length, which only in part changed to cheerfulness when they heard of the recovery of the wallet.

"There, what did I tell you?" cried the husband. "Haven't I been a-saying and a saying all day that likely as not this scare wouldn't turn out all for nothing? And you would not listen to a word, but just kept on to that poor thing inside there, and she nothing to blame all the time. I declare it's too bad the way women act to each other—and folks calling them the 'softer sex!' A man would be ashamed to act so. Well, do tell! And so the money was a lying there all the time in the dust! Well, I'm mighty glad, for your sake and ours too. Go right in, sir, and wife will give you some supper. I'll see to the horse."

Mrs. Nash waited on the meal in grim silence. She seemed only half rejoiced at the denouement.

"It's mighty queer," she remarked, as she sat the last dish on the table. "I don't feel as if we had got to bottom of it yet. Why didn't Lucy deny more positive?"

"But she did," said John, between two mouthfuls; "she said she hadn't got it."

"Why, of course, she said as much as that. You didn't expect her to say that she'd got it, did you?" rejoined the landlady, with fine scorn. "But she didn't speak up violent and bold, as you'd expect an innocent girl would."

"But she was innocent all the time you know."

"I ain't so over sure about that," replied Mrs. Nash, with a shake of her head. "It's a queer business."

"Now, look here," shouted John, roused by this persistent injustice, "what is there queer about it, I should like to know? Here's my wallet"—slapping his pocketbook—"and I told you where I found it. And you know as well as I do that I never put it under the pillow, and that girl of yours had no more to do with it than a babe unborn. It's her pardon that I ought to beg, and you, too. So I hope, madam, you'll drop the subject and just make it up to the poor thing by being extra kind, as it were, for the bad day we made her spend."

Mrs. Nash seemed by no means mollified by this not over judicious appeal, and as soon as her duties as hostess would permit, left the room muttering under her breath something that John did not catch. He was too sleepy to care particularly about the matter, and presently went to bed, when dreamless slumber drew her veil over the day's vicissitudes.

Hurrying out to the barn the next morning in the best of spirits, a low, sobbing sigh called his attention to a bench outside the kitchen door, where sat a figure crumpled up into a forlorn little heap, in which he recognized the pretty maid of the day before. She wore her bonnet, and a bundle lay beside her. Her face was hidden on her arms, which were crossed on the back of the bench.

"Why, what's the matter?" said John, turning back.

The girl looked up with a start. "I beg your pardon," she faltered; "I'm just going. I didn't mean to stay so long."

"Going! Where?"

"I don't know where," she said, dejectedly. "I'd try for another place, only there doesn't seem much chance of getting one without a recommend."

"Do you mean to say that they are sending you away from here?"

"Yes."

"But in the name of goodness, why?"

"I don't know. Mrs. Nash says she don't like to have servants about who are suspected of stealing." The blue eyes filled again as she spoke, and she hid her face.

"By George! I never heard of such injustice in my life," shouted John, "Now, Lucy, if that's your name, you just sit still where you are. Don't you stir or move till I come back. I'll see Mrs. Nash, I'll put things right."

To put things right seemed easily enough to a strong, hearty man, with justice and argument on his side, but that is because he does not calculate properly on those queer hitches and crochets of human nature, especially woman nature, which have no relation to justice and fair dealing, and are unaffected by argument. Mrs. Nash proved impervious to John's choicest appeals. Her mind was made up; she "didn't want to hear no more on the subject; finally her temper rising, "what business was it of his," she demanded, "what help she kept, or if she kept any at all? He'd got his pocketbook back; accounts were square between them; there was no further call, so far as she could see, why he should meddle in her concerns. This upshot of the interview was that John flew out of the kitchen with his face as red as five, tackled his horse, threw valise and feed bags into the wagon, flung the amount of his reckoning on the table, and addressed Lucy, who, pale and terrified, stood bundle in hand, prepared for flight, calling out:

"Now, then, my good girl, you've lost one place by my fault, and I'm darned if I don't offer you another. Will you jump into my wagon and go home with me? My old woman's been talking this long piece back of getting a smart girl to help her along when she's laid up with rheumatics; so you're just the one we want. She'll treat you fairly enough, I'll be bound, and you shall have whatever you were getting here. And if you behave yourself, you'll be well used, not turned out of doors for nothing; I'll engage to that; it isn't the way up in our parts," with a vindictive look at the landlady, who stood rigidly planted in the doorway. "We don't set up to be extra Christians, but there's a little honesty and decency left among us, which is more than can be said for all places. Well, what do you say? Yes or no. There's my hand on it, if it's yes."

He held out his broad palm. Lucy hesitated, but for a moment only.

"Yes, I will," she said. "I've nowhere else to go, and you seem kind."

Another moment and they were driving off together down the maple-shaded road, whose yellow and crimson boughs danced overhead against "October's bright blue weather." There was peace and calm in the fresh stillness of the early day. Gradually a little color stole into Lucy's pale cheeks, and John's hot mood gave place to his wonted good humor and cheer.

"You've had no breakfast, I'll bet," he said with a smile. "And no more have I. I was so mad with that woman that I couldn't swallow a mouthful, but now I begin to feel sharp enough. We'll stop at the next tavern, Southwick, isn't it? Five miles and a half. Can you hold out till then?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," with a grateful look out of the blue eyes.

John's tone grew more and more friendly.

"We'll have something hot and hearty there," he said. "You look pale. I guess you didn't sleep any too much last night.'

"Oh, I couldn't sleep at all. Mrs. Nash told me that I must go the first thing in the morning, and I felt so badly."

"I shouldn't think you would want to stay with a woman like her."

"But it's so dreadful to have nowhere to go and, besides——"

She stopped abruptly, with a look like terror in her eyes.

"Have you no friend then?" asked John.

"No."

The tone was very reserved; but reserve could hardly fail to melt under so sunshiny a presence as John Boyd's, and before the long day's ride was done he had won from her the main facts of her story.

Lucy Dill was her name. Her mother had married the second time when Lucy was 12 years old, and three years ago, when the girl was barely 15, had died, leaving her to the protection of her stepfather.

"She didn't know what kind of a man he was," said Lucy. "And he wasn't that kind of a man when she was alive. I was too young to notice much, and mother always put herself between him and me when things went wrong. After she died it was dreadful. Elkins—that was his son—came home to live. He never lived there before, and—he—"

"Wanted to marry you?"

"Yes: and his father said I must. But I was afraid of him—of them both. And people began to come to the house—bad people, no good—and I began to suspect things."

"What kind of things?"

It was not easy to get an answer to this question. In fact, the terrified and inexperienced girl had hardly dared to formulate her own fears; but John gathered the idea that coining, or some other unlawful practice were going on and Lucy only half comprehending, had understood enough to startle and frighten her into making her escape. She had effected this by night, six weeks before, and her great dread was of being discovered and forced to go back. John reassured her as well as he could.

"You'll be just as safe at the farm as in an iron safe," he protested.

But, in spite of his assurance, the lurking terror never left Lucy's eyes though weeks sped safely by and nothing occurred to alarm her. Every sudden noise made her start; the sight of a strange figure on the road blanched the roses to paleness. Except for this fearfulness, she proved an excellent "help" in all ways—quick, neat fingered, sweet-tempered. Old Barbara wondered how the farm had ever got along without her, and John in his secret heart wondered also. It never should be without her again, on that he was firmly resolved.

"Lucy," he said one day, three months after she became his inmate, "Im tired of seeing you jump and quiver, and scuttle up-stairs whenever the pedler or the ragman comes along. It's bad for you, and it worries me almost to death. Now there's just one way that'll make all safe, and set your mind at ease, and that is that you should marry me out of hand, and give me the right to protect you. Once my wife, I shouldn't care if your stepfather and all the gang came after you; let them lay a finger on you at their peril, while I'm alive and have a right to interfere. Will you Lucy? It's the best thing to be done, trust my word for it. I don't mean to pretend that I'm doing it for your sake entirely," added John with a broad smile, "for I ain't. I want you for my own sake the worst way, but both ways will be a gain; so, unless you have something against me say 'yes,' Lucy, and we will have the parson over to-morrow, and make all safe. Will you, Lucy?"

"Oh, how could I have anything against you?" replied Lucy with the sweetest blush.

"Well," declared John, a moment after, as he raised his head from his first long lover's kiss, "now I forgive Mrs. Nash.

What Young Lovers Should Look at Before Going to the Altar.

So long as the cat is left in company with the cream jug the cream will be "absorbed," and so long as young people of both sexes are allowed to meet freely in social intercourse there will be more or less marrying and giving in marriage.

It is greatly to be feared that with the proverbial thoughtlessness of youth, the young people will not stop to consider the question of ways and means, nor calmly calculate whether they shall be able to gather sticks in sufficient quantity to keep the matrimonial pot boiling. Tom, with a lover's ardor, will probably forget to inquire, before marriage, whether Jemima, is capable of cooking dinner, while Jemima, on her part, is just as likely to be left in blissful ignorance whether Tom has a bank account, outside of his salary, which will ensure there being a dinner to cook as well as a kitchen wherein to cook it.

It is all a mistake to say that two people can live as cheaply as one; for proof controvertive you have only to ask for rates at any boarding-house.

For example, John manages to support life quite endurably on his salary of $10 or $15 per week; perhaps even maintains, a certain position in society thereon, but he would never dream of asking Jemima to share it. If he did, Jemima, with her worldly wisdom, would think him demented or tipsy. Six dollars a week pays for his bedroom on the fourth floor of the respectable boarding house which he patronizes, or, perhaps, he rents a small furnished room, and, trusting to occasional invitations to dinner, etc., takes his meals on the European plan. The rest of his salary, with economy, keeps him in clothes, gloves and cigars, with an occasional theatre ticket and admission to the opera on gala nights. His well-kept dress suit does not often need renewal, and dancing men are always in request at parties.

But what on earth could he do with a wife? Angels and ministers of grace defend us. Where are her dresses to come from? How is even the board bill for two, instead of one to be paid? How could they expect "people" to visit them? So he dances on, hoping vainly to find a rich wife, while she, on her part, knows that her duty to herself requires that her husband shall be able to give her at least the luxuries to which she has been accustomed and keeps detrimentals at a safe distance.

While an Idaho girl was sitting under a tree a grizzly bear came along, and, approaching from behind, began to hug her. But she thought it was Tom, and she leaned back and enjoyed it heartily, and murmured "tighter," and it broke the bear all up, and he went away and hid in the forest for three days to get over his shame.

How the World is Filled with Made-Over People.

"Wanted—A girl to make over."

The above appeared in the advertising column of a city paper. It is so indefinite that the reader is left to imagination as to whether the girl is wanted to make over as a wife, or a seamster, or merely to serve as a model for some one whose training, prejudices, bigotries and ambitions are seeking for an educational outlet.

Every day some young man is looking for a girl to make over. While she is his sweetheart she is simply perfect, but as soon as the honeymoon is ended for the making over process begins. It has its regular formulas, one of which is like this:

"Did you make those biscuits, Helen?"

"Yes, dear: they're not quite right, but I am going to improve on them."

"I supposed you knew how to make bread when I married you."

"Why, Charlie! didn't I want to wait a year on purpose to learn how to cook, and you said you never cared what you eat, and didn't want to marry a cook, and all that?"

"Pshaw! never said such a word. Give

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Sievin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16.	P. R. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	S. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. F. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G Stiles.	24.	A. B. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John H. Hill.
12.	F. V. Bockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forquer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

The Prohibitionists at their Convention at Pittsburg last week nominated Ex-Governor John St. John of Kansas for President, and Hon. William Daniels of Maryland, for Vice President.

At the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on Friday night a bet of $5,000 was made that Cleveland and Hendricks would poll more votes in the city of New York than have ever been given for any candidate on a democratic ticket. The money was put up.

It seems that a second term in Congress is not to be accorded to Mr. Storm without a contest. All the counties in this congressional district have candidates, and each one will do all in his power to secure the prize. If the other counties disregard the two term rule, there is none that has so strong a claim upon the office as Columbia. In 1882 the democratic majority in Montour was 512; in Carbon it was 414; in Monroe, 2228; in Pike 799; in the Luzerne portion, 917; and in Lackawanna, 775. Columbia county gave Storm 2360 majority. We have not only the largest majority, but the largest democratic vote of any county in the district, and yet for ten years the nomination has gone elsewhere under the present apportionment. Under former apportionments we have had no representative in Congress for forty years or more, while all the other counties have been represented within that time. If the two term rule prevails, we believe it will be satisfactory to this county, but if it is to be set aside, it would be an act of great injustice to give the nomination to any other than Columbia county's choice.

They Can't Endorse Blaine.

BROOKLYN'S YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL NOT DECLARE FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyn Young Men's republican club have held a private meeting, and have decided to send out to 2,000 members the report of the committee which investigated the record of James G. Blaine. The members say the conclusion has been reached after full and careful consideration that the best course for the club to pursue as an organization is to take no action looking to the endorsement of presidential candidates, leaving each member to vote those questions as he may see fit, and that the club devote its energies to the local and congressional tickets in the approaching election. These recommendations are arrived at by the unanimous conclusion of both the Blaine and anti-Blaine men, as the best course to be pursued under all the circumstances.

Cheap Foreign Labor.

A bill to prevent the importation of foreign labor to this country under contract passed the House during the recent session, and the alleged love of the republican party for the laboring man was exhibited in the Senate by the failure of the bill. The Washington *Star* says:

There exists, consequently, nothing to prevent the continuance of such importation, and a firm in this city has prepared to embark in the business, with a view of supplanting American labor with workmen from Europe. The scheme is to import Welsh and Italian laborers to work under contract at low wages. W. H. Main, a real estate agent, is at the head of the concern, and his agents are in Europe arranging for the shipment of laborers and domestics of all kinds, to meet all demands, and to replenish the stock by fresh shipments as they are needed.

The managers will issue circulars to contractors all over the country, offering to give them a superior class of labor at low rates of wages. They will not, Mr. Main says, confine themselves to common laborers, but will get skilled workmen who will be willing to work for low wages to get a foothold in this country. Mr. Main's chief associate in the enterprise is said to be a German named Krott, formerly an itinerant preacher. He has now gone to Europe, where he will preach to the laborers of the advantages to be derived from coming to this country. To skilled labor they will offer special inducements, promising them permanent employment at wages much better than they can get in their native land. He says also that hundreds of farmers here want to sell their farms for want of help. Mr. Main says he can afford to pay skilled European laborers much higher wages than they get at home and still put them to work here for less than regular American wages.

In connection with this they propose to run a colonization concern to bring over foreigners, chiefly Germans, who have a small capital, to take up Western timber lands. Mr. Main says they have as much as a hundred thousand acres in a single region which will be applicable for this purpose.

CLEVELAND NOTIFIED.

The formal notification of his nomination for President was given Grover Cleveland at the Executive Mansion at Albany, last Tuesday afternoon. Besides the members of the committee there were many prominent men present.

The ladies of the party stood near the governor at his left. His appearance at the doorway was the signal for a hearty and spontaneous outburst of hand-clapping which continued for several minutes. As soon as this had subsided, Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, chairman of the late democratic national convention and of the notification committee, stepped slightly forward and addressing the governor in a clear resonant tone and with marked enthusiasm said:

"*Grover Cleveland, Governor of the State of New York:* These gentlemen, my associates here present, whose voice I am honored with authority to utter, were a committee appointed by the national democratic convention recently assembled in Chicago and charged with the grateful duty of acquainting you officially, and in that solemn and ceremonious manner which the dignity and importance of the communication demand, with the interesting result of its deliberations, already known to you through the ordinary channels of news.

"Sir, that august body convened by direct delegation from the democratic people of the several states and territories of the republic, and deliberating under the witness of the greatest assembly of freemen ever gathered to such a conference in forethought of the election which the constitution imposes upon them to make during the current year, have nominated you to the people of these United States to be their president for the next ensuing term of that great office, and with grave consideration of its exalted responsibilities have confidently invoked these suffrages to invest you with its functions. Through this committee the convention's high requirement is delivered that you may accept that candidacy. This choice carries with it profound personal respect and admiration, but it has been in no manner the fruit of those sentiments. The national democracy seeks a president not in compliment for what the man is, or reward for what the man has done, but in a just expectation of what he will accomplish as the true servant of a free people, fit for their lofty trust. Always of momentous consequence, they conceive the public exigency to be now of transcendent importance, that a laborious reform in the administration as well as legislation is imperatively necessary to the prosperity and honor of the republic and a competent chief magistrate must be of unusual temper and power. They have observed with attention your execution of the public trust you have held, especially of that with which you are now so honorably invested. They place their reliance for the usefulness of the service they expect to exact for the benefit of the nation upon the evidence derived from the services you have performed for the state of New York. They invite the electors to such proof of character and competence to justify their confidence that in the nation as heretofore in the state the public business will be administered with commensurate intelligence and ability, with single hearted honesty and fidelity and with resolute and daring fearlessness which no faction, no combination, no power of wealth, no mistaken clamor can dismay or qualify. In the spirit of the wisdom and invoking the benediction of the Divine Creator of Men, we challenge from the sovereignty of this nation, His words in commendation and ratification of our choice. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. In further fulfillment of our duty the secretary will present the written communication signed by the commmittee."

Colonel Vilas was several times interrupted by applause. At the close of his remarks Mr. Nicholas M. Prince, of Missouri, secretary of the committee, read the following formal address, prepared by the committee:

NEW YORK CITY, July 27, 1885.—*To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York*—SIR: In accordance with a custom befitting the nature of the communication the undersigned, representing the several states and territories of the Union, were appointed a committee by the national democratic convention which assembled at Chicago on the 8th day of the current month to perform the pleasing office, which by this means we have the honor to execute, of informing you of your nomination as the candidate of the democratic party in the ensuing election for the office of president of the United States and the declaration of the principles upon which the democracy go before the people with a hope of establishing and maintaining them in the government was made by the convention, and an engrossed copy thereof is submitted in connection with this communication for your consideration. We trust the approval of your judgment will follow an examination of this expression of opinion and policy, and upon the political controversy now made up, we invite your acceptance of the exalted leadership to which you have been chosen. The election of a president is an event of the utmost importance to the people of America; their prosperity, growth, happiness, peace and liberty, even may depend upon its wise ordering. Your unanimous nomination is proof that the democracy believe your election will most contribute to secure those great objects. We assure you that in the anxious responsibilities you must assume as a candidate you will have the steadfast and cordial support of the friends of the cause you will represent and in the execution of the duties of the high office which we confidently expect the wisdom of the nation will confer upon you, you may securely rely for approval and upon the patriotism, honor and intelligence of this free people. We have the honor to be with great respect."

The address is signed by W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, president; Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, secretary, and by forty-six members of the committee representing thirty-eight states and eight territories.

Governor Cleveland, who had stood meanwhile an attentive listener, replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Your formal announcement does not, of course, convey to me the first information of the result of the convention lately held by the democracy of the nation, and yet, when, as I listen to your message and see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to entrust to it the administration of their government and when I consider under the influence of the stern realities which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and policy of the democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it, I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of an anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interests of more than 50,000,000 of my fellow citizens are involved in an effort to gain democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which more than all others gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives which ask to be entrusted at the hands of the people with the keeping of what concerns their welfare and their safety should only ask it with the full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust and with a firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well.

"I am a democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe, if rightly and fairly administered and applied, democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happinesss, contentment and prosperity of the people. If, in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadfastly hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong because we are true to ourselves and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be devotion to the people's interest. These thoughts lend a consecration to our cause and we go forth not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of an honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate to supreme effort or urge us to continuous and earnest labor and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services well performed. I have thus called to mind some simple truths and trite through they are it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the meantime I gladly greet you oll as co-workers in a noble cause."

The governor spoke extemporaneously and not without evidence of deep earnestness and feeling. He seemed to realize the weight of responsibility which rested upon his shoulders as the standard bearer of the party. The address was not only a model one in thought but was deliver ed with rare grace and effect.

The congratulations that were showered upon him by the many distinguished leaders of the party at the close were sincere and hearty. After some time spent in social interchanges, the doors of the dining room were swung open and refreshments partaken of.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The *Iron Age* of New York is devoted exclusively to the interests of the iron trade. In its issue of July 17th, it discusses the platform of the democratic party, and compares it with that of the republicans. The article is worthy of careful perusal, especially by those who claim that the democrats favor free trade, and we reproduce it below. It says:

The platform adopted by the convention is chiefly remarkable for its arraignment of the Republican party, its principal dissimilarity with the Republican platform being found in that direction. The tariff plank is as follows:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject to the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuse of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

This declaration of tariff sentiments is very far removed from a support of free-trade theories. So long as fiscal legislation is based on such principles the doctrines advanced by Hurd, Watterson, Morrison and other extremists have no prospect of being crystallized into law. The Morrison and Hewitt "horizontal" plan of reduction is disapproved by implication, since no reference is made to the efforts in behalf of such "tariff reform," which occupied the time of the House of Representatives so long last winter. The advocates of "free raw materials" have met with almost as little encouragement from the Democrats as they did from the Republicans, the subject being only slightly alluded to in a part of the platform disconnected with the tariff plank, liable to be overlooked. Essential differences between the tariff utterances of the two parties are therefore wanting. The Republicans demand that "duties shall be so levied "as to afford security to our diversified "industries, and protection to the "rights and wages of the laborer," while the Democrats disclaim any attempt to impose "lower rates of duty "than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may "exist in consequence of the higher "rate of wages prevailing in this country." From such deliverances free traders can gather but little comfort. It is true that the Democratic platform pledges the party to "revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," but the Republican plaform also pledges that party "to correct the inequalities of the tariff." The Democratic leaders have shown their sagacity in avoiding a tariff policy based on the destruction of the protective system, which would undoubtedly have alienated many voters from the support of the ticket who are naturally counted in the Democratic ranks. As many workingmen are embraced among them, it was natural that the convention, in addition to a tariff plank, should adopt a labor plank, which is as follows:

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

This will certainly please the labor element. It will be remembered that ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who was a delegate to this convention, is the author of the act providing for the creation of labor tribunals in that State for the purpose of adjusting labor disputes by arbitration. The incorporation of labor organizations would give them a legal standing which could not be ignored in the treatment of labor disputes. The Chinese question and the imported labor question are treated as follows:

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we, nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, as for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The only reference made to the internal revenue system of taxation is a *quasi* favorable one. It is called a "war tax" but is not denounced, nor is repeal called for. Instead of this, a method is suggested of making a perpetual disposition of the funds arising from the collection, as follows:

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers—a like fund for the sailors having been already provided—and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

The Republican party is arraigned in vigorous language for neglecting our merchant marine. The plank referring to this subject says, among other things:

Despite twenty years of peace, Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy,

It is very true that, no matter what the cause of American commercial decadence may have been, vigorous efforts should have been put forth long before this by our Government to restore the merchant marine of this country to its old condition of commanding importance. The Republicans deserve reproach for their apathy in this matter, which should have received prompt and earnest attention immediately after the close of the war. What could then have been done easily will now require immense exertion and perhaps many years of the most persistent effort, as other nations besides our greatest competitor, Great Britain, have done much to prevent us from securing our share of tho foreign carrying trade.

Both of the great political parties have now completed their preparations for the campaign. They have selected their leaders and avowed their principles. The candidates on both sides have strong points of personal popularity in their favor, and every effort has been made by ingenious platform builders to please the conservative business element as well as the labor and manufacturing interest of the country. The platforms are so constructed that differences of meaning will be difficult to demonstrate, and an effort will be made to have their opponents judged by the speeches of their Congressional Representatives made last winter in the heat of animated debate, rather than by the deliberate statement of principles made by a carefully selected committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up a declaration to be submitted to the great body of American voters in the hope of securing their approval. But the campaign has hardly opened yet, and before it is half over some issue now ill defined may assume prepounderating importance and drive the tariff question to the rear as a thing settled, dismissed and no longer to be bothered over. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as a business man or a manufacturer could then look upon the strife of politicians without a thought of possible interruption to his business during a season of tariff tinkering by Congress, or a possible destruction of that business by a mere change in the administration.

Breaking Up in an Uproar.

A BLAINE MEETING THAT ENDED WITH CHEERS FOR CLEVELAND.

From the New York Times, anti-Blaine rep.

The Blaine managers announced that a meeting of workingmen would be held in St. John's hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, to discuss the situation. When the hour for the meeting arrived the hall was packed with people, apparently about evenly divided as to their presidential preferences. Philip Herman presided, and recognized the Blaine speakers, a list of whose names had been supplied to him. These made speeches, declaring that the republican platform was the one for the workingmen; and that Blaine was their candidate. They were cheered by the Blaine men in the hall, but shouted down and hooted by the others. Finally, by some mistake, the chairman recognized a man whose name had not been given him and allowed him to take the floor. He proved to be a horse car conductor in the city by the name of Ryan.

"I am for Cleveland," he said as the crowd cheered him, "and I am for Cleveland, not in spite of his vetoes, but because of his vetoes. They talk a good deal about his veto of the five cent fare bill, and denounce it as a blow at the interests of the workingmen. On the contrary, it is to the benefit of the thousands of surface railroad car drivers and conductors in New York. And I don't think that anybody will deny that these hard-worked men are laboring in the broadest sense of the term. If the fare bill had not been vetoed the elevated roads would have absorbed all the passenger traffic in New York, would have driven every surface railroad in the city out of business, and have thrown all men employed on them out of work. I am for the veto; as a workingman I am for it. And they tell me that the governor struck at me in refusing to approve the bill allowing me to work only twelve hours a day. I am paid by the trip, and my earnings in the fifteen or six teen hours a day I work are barely sufficient to enable me to provide for my family. If I am put on smaller rations by being obliged to work thirteen hours I would be unable to make both ends meet. If I didn't want to work more than twelve hours a day I would'nt, but I prefer to have the larger earnings I can make in the longer day, and I am in favor of this second veto of the governor too."

Ryan was frequently interrupted during his speech by the Blaine men, who tried to shout him down, but the cheers of others in sympathy with him drowned the hoots and hisses. When he sat down a notorious dynamiter, named Baggs, offered a resolution denouncing Cleveland and approving Blaine. The crowd greeted this with cheers for Cleveland, and the meeting adjourned in an uproar.

How He Protected Them.

The New York *Tribune* having boasted of the "manly defense" of foreign-born citizens made by Mr. Blaine while Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, in his well known paper, the Boston *Pilot*, responds as follows:

Mr. Blaine's "manly defense" consisted in allowing American citizens of Irish birth to be arrested, imprisoned, insulted and misrepresented by English officials, while he looked on approvingly and instructed Minister Lowell to approve the outrage as legal.

Minister Lowell, when appealed to by the unfortunate prisoners, answered that he could not interfere in their behalf. "Unless I am instructed to the contrary by the department of state," he wrote, "I must take this view of my duties."

At this time Mr. Blaine was secretary of state. Lowell was following his instruction to the letter.

On the 2d of June, 1881, Daniel McSweeney, a citizen of San Francisco, while on a visit to Ireland with his family, was arrested and imprisoned, and no charge was made against him. He demanded a hearing, a trial, protection. No one answered. Mr. Lowell read of the arrest, but never moved a finger. The imprisoned man's wife wrote to Secretary Blaine, but he did not give her the courtesy of an answer. Mr. McSweeney wrote from an English jail to his daughter:

"Your mother wrote to Mr. Blaine about my case, but that gentleman did not deign even a reply. I have heard nothing whatever from him."

Not only was this utter ignoring of the rights of citizens the policy of Mr. Blaine, but when Lowell voiced the patent falsehoods of the English police, denying Mr. McSweeney's citizenship, his conduct was approved. Secretary Blaine said to a brother of one of the imprisoned men: "Mr. Lowell has pursued his instructions with energy and sagacity, and in full harmony with his government."

If the Irish Americans are going to vote for Blaine, we propose to let them do it with their eyes open.

But now that Mr. Blaine is a candidate his mouth is a wholesale confectionery store for citizens of "foreign birth." Insiduous and perfidious in his Know Nothingism while it paid him politically he is now ready to gush with exuberant affections for the people he was formerly only too willing to proscribe. The peculiar insincerity of the man's character is thus brought out by himself in lurid distinctness. He is "all things to all men" for the sake of one man, and that man is James G. Blaine. Such a man cannot be safely trusted with the great power of the presidency.—*Patriot.*

Those Irish Blaine Clubs.

From the Erie Herald.

The *Herald* is convinced after a careful survey of the situation, that the alleged Irish and labor defection from the democratic party is almost entirely imaginary, and what there is of it is not two distant movements, but one and the same thing. The scheme is generally worked in this way: Half a dozen men will get together, hold a meeting, pass resolutions and send out a report that 100 Irish-American democrats have organized a Blaine and Logan club. Then the same very half dozen men, all of whom have probably been voting the greenback or republican ticket for seven or eight years, will hold another meeting and send to the republican papers a report that 100 democratic workingmen have flopped over to the opposite party.

Five out of the twenty-one presidents were of Scotch-Irish lineage—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson and Arthur; two of scotch—Grant and Hayes (the fraudulent); one of Welsh—Jefferson; and one of Dutch—Van Buren; the remaining twelve being of English descent.

Jay Gould has been commanded by one of the New York courts to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in ignoring a summons for duty as a grand juror.

The fifty-four savings banks of Maine have now $32,275,745 on deposit, which is a larger sum than in any previous year.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y.

D. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 12th 1884.

The price for announcing names in this column is $3.00 for any office, and must be paid positively in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,

OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. M. C. RANCK,

OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

G. A. HERRING,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

A. B. CROOP,

OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS

WM. KRICKBAUM

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

M. F. EYERLY,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

C. H. CAMPBELL,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

U. H. ENT,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES REICHART,

OF MAIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

B. F. EDGAR,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

R. A. SHUMAN,

OF CATAWISSA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

WM. G. GIRTON,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

W. S. FISHER,

OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicit votes, but, if elected, I pledge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but will cheerfully visit all publicly, to discuss the issues before the people, if desired,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

DR. L. J. ADAMS,

OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

G. M. LOCKARD,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

DANIEL KNORR,

OF LOCUST.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, Aug. 2, '84,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David C. Black against William H. James and to be sold as the property of William H. James.

B. B. & B. Atty's. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number 16 in plan of said village of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence eastward by Main street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaac McKamle, thence southward by the same one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO,

Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of Main street in line of lot of Jacob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet, thence by lot of George Ruckle north twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy-three and one-fou th feet to alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to place of beginning, containing 10,395 square feet, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. Baker.

K. & W. Atty's. Al. Fi. Fa

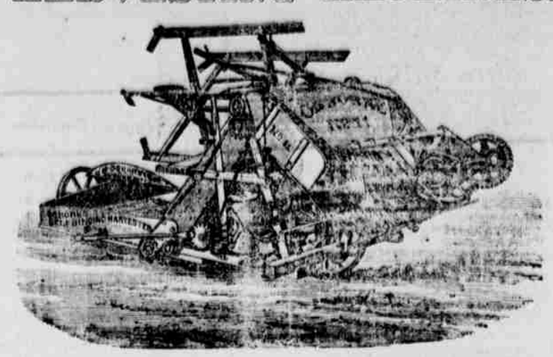
JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

June 6, tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Young men to learn telegraphy. 14,000 miles of wire now being extended by the R. & O. Telegraph Co., The National Tel. Co. Organized. The Bankers' & Merchants' and the Postal Tel. Cos. are both pushing ahead with new lines. The Standard Multiplex Tel. Co., recently incorporated, extends East, West, North and South. Good positions now ready. For further information, address with stamp, The Penna. & New Jersey Telegraph, Shorthand & Type Writing Instruction Company, Main Office, 920 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penna. July 25-4 w

Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.

HARVESTING MACHINES.



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LIGHT REAPERS, MOWERS AND SELF BINDERS

ever brought to Columbia county. For light draft, durability and simplicity the Osborne Machines are second to none. Every machine is fully warranted. They also keep a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS

for all the old and new machines, so that if you break down in the middle of Harvest they are prepared to fix you up without delay.

Farmers do not be deceived but be sure to examine the

—{O|S|B|O|R|N|E}—

before making your purchases.

HARMAN & HASSERT, Agents.

June 27 tf

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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TELEPHONE,

The U. S. Telephone is the latest invention in Telephones, and stands without a rival, and is the only WORTHY RIVAL of the Bell Telephone, and is the only telephone of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is the only non-electric telephone that is used with a Telephone Repeator, or that will work on CROOKED, ANGLING or ZIGZAG lines, or on a line having ACUTE OR RIGHT ANGLES.

Sold outright for $10,00 no exhorbitant rents.

They are the only Telephones having an Automatic Line Wire Tightner and they are the only Telephones that are protected by an outdoor Lightning Arrester. All sounds are delivered in clear and natural tones. They are the neatest, most durable and require less attention and repairs than any other Telephone made. Send for our illustrated circular. Agents wanted,

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For Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pimples Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising in or transmitted by the blood, USE

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER.

This celebrated Vegetable Compound has no equal, and is an infallible remedy when used as directed. Send for circular.

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may 23 1y

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STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass on the exceptions to the account of John K. Robbins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

W. L. EYERLY, Auditor

July 18-ts

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THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
*2:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:10 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general election on Saturday, August 9th, 1884, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect Delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the County Convention, to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, August 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Congress, two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for County Treasurer, two candidates for Commissioners, two candidates for Auditors, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. A. CLARK,
Chairman.

Apportionment of Delegates according to the Democratic vote cast for Governor, November 7, 1882.

One Delegate for every 67 votes allowance made for the largest fraction of a ratio:

Beaver,	193	3	Delegates.
Berwick, E. total	212	2	"
" W.		2	"
Benton,	226	3	"
Bloom, E.	262	4	"
" W.	157	2	"
Briarcreek,	132	2	"
Catawissa,	224	3	"
Centralia,	130	2	"
Centre,	173	3	"
Conyngham, N.	75	2	"
" S.	73	2	"
Fishingcreek,	262	4	"
Franklin,	59	2	"
Greenwood,	163	2	"
Hemlock,	145	2	"
Jackson,	123	2	"
Locust,	248	4	"
Madison,	168	3	"
Main,	130	2	"
Mifflin,	193	3	"
Montour,	74	2	"
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2	"
Orange,	115	2	"
Pine,	97	2	"
Roaringcreek,	70	2	"
Scott, E.	103	2	"
" W.	60	2	"
Sugarloaf,	167	2	"
	4139	70 Total	70

Personal.

W. R. Tubbs is still on the sick list. His strength returns very slowly.

Miss Ella Fox returned from Lock Haven last week.

George Sterling, son of C. B. Sterling, is quite ill.

Rev. Mr. Yocum and family are visiting friends here.

Miss Julia Guest of Ogdensburg, is visiting Miss Eva Rupert.

Miss Amelia Armstrong has been appointed Principal of the Berwick schools.

Boyd McMurtrie of Berwick spent Sunday with Charlie Lutz.

Mrs. Bellas and Mrs. Gould came from Philadelphia on Monday to attend the funeral of Miss Mame Sloan.

Rev. L. Zahner went to New Castle, Delaware, on Monday, to look after the shipment of household goods.

H. E. Smith, Esq., went to Harrisburg on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his father.

Dr. Megargell and J. M. C. Ranck were both in town on Tuesday looking after their congressional chances.

G. W. Bertsch, Harry Eshleman and others are camping near Hunlock's Creek on a finshing expedition.

B. F. Bertsch of Mauch Chunk has charge of his brother's Merchant Tailoring Store this week.

Among the visitors to town this week we noticed J. E. Snyder of Mifflin, and E. B. Beisbline of Stillwater.

John L. Woods, foreman of the *Republican* office, is prevented from working on account of sickness.

Leoni Mellick Esq., of Philadelphia, spent last week with his parents at Lightstreet. He will pass the remainder of the season at the seashore.

Frank C. Price and wife, John C. Price and Thomas A. Price of Philadelphia, are visiting Henry Gable in Locust township. The two latter rode from the city on bicycles.

Col. Jamison and wife, accompanied by a number of girls and young ladies, camped out along the creek above Irondale, last week.

The following persons have engaged tents at Mountain Grove for the camp meeting: John Wagonseller, Mrs. F. Gilmore, Peter Brugler, K. C. Ent, L. N. Moyer, I. W. Hartman, J. Saltzer, J. Wilson, L. T. Sharpless, Caleb Barton, Misses Robbins, Miss Alice Edgar, Mrs. H. A. Maize and C. C. Peacock.

Miss Hastings will not return to the Normal school, having resigned her position there to accept one in a school in New York state. She is now visiting her uncle, Governor Cleveland, at Albany, and was present at the notification of the Governor of his nomination as President, by the committee last Tuesday.

Delegate election, Saturday, August 9th between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m. Convention Tuesday, August 12th.

Wanted.

A married man who has a thorough knowledge of farming and competent to take charge of a farm of 450 acres, and handle 5 or 6 men. Good wages will be paid. Apply at once to

HARMAN & HASSERT,
2w Bloomsburg, Pa.

The rain of Monday night and Tuesday was very acceptable to the corn crop, which was languishing for want of it.

Jas. Commons will be ready to ferry anybody across the river for Mountain Grove Camp Meeting at all times, daytime or night.

A BIG CUT IN PRICE.—1 pint fruit jars, $1.00 per dozen; 1 quart jars, $1.25 per dozen; 2 quart jars, $1.50—either Mason or Lightning, at Lilley & Sleppy's.

There are people in the world who are so constituted mentally that they cannot take an impartial view of any question, religious, political or otherwise, and so they make the mistake of concluding always that any opinion different from theirs is wrong. They lose sight of the fact that some people's opinions are just as good as some other people's.

The Fall term of the Orangeville Academy will begin August 11th. This school has commended itself to the public on account of its thorough and practical instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location and the small cost for tuition and boarding. It prepares students for any college. It gives thorough and professional training to teachers. Send for circulars to

FRANCIS HECK, A. M.,
Principal.

Hon. A. C. Smith died at Scranton on Monday morning last, the cause of his death being cancer in the stomach. His age was 57 years. Mr. Smith practiced law in Harrisburg for some years, and represented Dauphin county in the legislature in 1870-71. Soon after that he removed to Bloomsburg, and followed his profession until his removal to Scranton a year or two ago. The remains were taken to Harrisburg on Tuesday.

We have received from Bradshaw, Nebraska, a copy of an extra edition of the Bradshaw *Gazette*, giving an account of a terrible hail storm that passed over that region on July 20th. The hail stones were as large as walnuts, and windows were broken in nearly every house in the town. The path of the storm was three and a half to five miles wide, and within that strip the crops were almost entirely destroyed. We are sorry to learn that among the heavy losers are William Coleman, Daniel and Samuel Beishline, all formerly of this county.

During his recent visit to Chicago Mr. Lowenberg called at the *Times* office and ordered copies of the paper sent daily to several of his friends here during the convention, and paid for them in advance. On his return he was surprised to find that none of the papers had been received. He wrote to the *Times* stating this fact, and instead of refunding his money, they forwarded the papers three weeks behind time. We are under obligations to Mr. Lowenberg for his kind endeavor to give us the fullest reports of the convention.

See the cut in price of fruit jars at Lilley & Sleppy's. Now is the time to buy.

The game of ball between Berwick and Bloom last Saturday, resulted in favor of the latter by 10 to 9. At the end of the eighth inning it stood 9 to 9, and on the ninth the Berwick boys were put out without a run, by three successive flies taken by Klechner in the left field. Bloom went to the bat and made one run and the game closed without playing the inning out. Berwick imported a pitcher and catcher from Nanticoke, and came evidently with the expectation of winning an easy victory, and were considerably disappointed at the result. During the game there was too much fault found with the umpire. He intended to act fairly, and did so to the best of his judgment. The loud talk of spectators and unfavorable criticism of the umpire during the game ought to be stopped.

Miss Mame Sloan, daughter of the late A. J. Sloan, died at her home on Sunday morning. For some time she has been in ill health, but was confined to her bed only for a few weeks. Her sufferings were intense, but she retained consciousness until the last moment, and expressed her willingness to die. She was a young lady of lovable disposition and Christian character, and her loss is a heavy one to her associates and friends. To her aunt, Miss Mattie Wells, who for many years has filled the place of a mother, and to her brothers, H. W. and W. M. Sloan, her death is a severe blow, and the sympathy of the community is with them in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, at the Episcopal church, Rev. Mr. Hall of Danville officiating in the absence of the rector, Rev. L. Zahner, who was unavoidably absent from town.

Come to see us, for your jars—prices lower than you ever bought at.

LILLEY & SLEPPY.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

I endorse every word and line of your editorial of last week entitled "The Next Congressman," and am free to say should I be the choice of Columbia county, I will use all honorable means to secure an endorsement of the conference; but should I fail, then party usages entitle Hon. John B. Storm, present member, to the nomination, and without paying my expenses of canvass. I would further consult the leading Democrats of the county as to my conferees. Respectfully,

J. M. C. RANCK.

Dr. Megargell has in his possession some letters from Mr. Storm, showing that the friendliest relations exist between them. We are assured that if the Doctor should be the choice of this county for congress, that his influence will be given to Mr. Storm in case the district nomination cannot be obtained for himself.

A Good Word for M. F. Eyerly.

We would most earnestly recommend to the public Mr. M. F. Eyerly, candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, one well qualified in every respect of sterling honesty and integrity, possessing also quite an amount of legal knowledge which would be of great service in said office; the oldest candidate, a man of considerable experience and worth, always an honorable and respectable citizen of this place. This is one reason why he should be supported, besides, in every position Mr. E. has filled, he tried to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, never flinching when right was in the case, no matter how distasteful a task to perform, his motto being "do unto others as you would be done by." Mr. E. will not court public popularity or votes by the offer of free intoxicating drinks (as remarked upon by opponents), which should be no detriment but rather an incentive, for men of intellect and culture to support him. He would rather lose the election than gain it in this manner.

This noble principle should elevate Mr. Eyerly, not crush his prospects or be raised as an obstacle in his way. Just men of this stamp are qualified for public offices, but seldom nominated.

Let all his friends prove such by doing and working in good earnest, and we would say to him "Nil Disperandum."

1w A FRIEND.

Mr. Philip V. Weaver and Miss Lou E. Bauer of Hazleton, were married recently. We extend congratulations.

The track at the fair grounds has been enlarged to a full half mile. The grand stand and Judges' stand will be removed to the west side of the track, thereby affording a much better view of the whole track than heretofore. When completed it will as fine a race course as there is in the state. Arrangements are being made which will bring some good horses here this fall, and those who enjoy trials of speed will have an opportunity to witness some first class races. A number of other improvements are contemplated on the grounds.

Early in the spring the COLUMBIAN announced that its columns were open to anybody for the discussion of any subject proper for publication. It has invited correspondence touching the political situation in this county, but received only two or three communications, and to these the writers were unwilling to sign their names. It has boldly denounced all political methods that have a corrupting tendency, and insisted that the campaign should be conducted entirely within the law and the rules of the party. To show that it was sincere in this, it offered to subscribe fifty dollars towards a fund to be used in the conviction of any person who violated the election laws, and urged that the fund be enlarged to five hundred dollars. Not a single individual endorsed the proposition, and not a cent has been offered by anybody towards such a fund. One of several things must be true; there is no reform necessary, or this paper has been mistaken in its efforts to bring it about. We have insisted that if any person know of improper practices on the part of any candidate, that the fact should be published, openly, honestly and fearlessly, and have offered to print anything on the subject that was accompanied by the name of a responsible person. We have frequently criticised the practice of circulating charges against candidates, and have insisted, and always will insist, that such charges shall be fairly made and openly sustained, or be looked upon with suspicion. We have endeavored to be strictly impartial, and have had no regard for persons in the application of these principles, seeking only that which, as a general rule, we believed to be for the best interests of the party. All that can be done now is to urge all voters to attend the delegate election on August 9th, and cast their ballots for those who they believe are best qualified for the positions to be filled. If you believe any candidate incompetent, do not vote for him; if you believe any one dishonest, vote for some one else; if you believe that improper means have been used to secure votes, vote accordingly. At all events, GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE.

Mifflin.

Mountain Grove is the next point of interest.

A band of gypsies are located near town.

The school directors on Saturday appointed G. B. Swank collector of the school tax.

The east end residents attended a festival at the Shaffer church on Saturday evening.

H. G. Grover the West Mifflin huckster has traded his horse for a pony team. Hi. is a wide awake young man.

Mrs. Ross Creveling of Iowa is visiting her sister Mrs. Samuel Snyder and others in town.

Mrs. Samuel Drum and Mrs. E. Swepphiser drove to Wapwallopen on Saturday to visit their brother of that place.

Sam. Hetler made a trade with the gypsies.

Messrs. E. P. Hons and G. B. Steeley of Hazleton are visiting their parents.

Horace Creasy's new house is nearing completion.

Our people seem to manifest quite an interest in the coming delegate election.

Michael Brown of Shamokin is visiting in town.

Centre.

W. L. White spent several days in Union county.

We have come to the conclusion that Mt. Pleasant township is forsaken. A township that has as much news as it has and no one with courage to report.

Last Saturday the 19th Phillip Creasy insisted on his wife going with him to Bloomsburg which she did. And as they approached their home they saw a number of buggies and spring wagons standing around which proved to be a general surprise for Mrs. C. the occasion being her 52d birthday. The day was pleasantly spent in various ways. Pitching quoits, playing croquet, music and dancing on the sly. There was lots of good grub destroyed. The presents were numerous and valuable; among them was a large bible, a gift from her children. Rev. Houtz presented it and made some very appropriate and tender remarks. The wishes and congratulations for the future were many.

Oats harvest is close at hand.

Festivals and politics are the rage.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sitler spent Sunday in Jackson township.

The Hidlay Sunday School will hold a picnic in Philip Creasy's grove, August 16.

Among the visitors at Centre on Sunday were G. M. Ikeler, H. W. Musgrave, Joe and Maggie Hippensteel.

HAWKEYE.

Jerseytown.

The oats are ripening.

The sound of the reapers is still heard in a few meadows.

A much needed rain fell the beginning of the week.

More candidates around.

Dr. Lourie of Brookville, is visiting at his brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stout of Berwick, are visiting friends here.

Mr. John Ross' new house on Chillisquaque street is nearing completion. It will be a nice building.

Supt. Grimes has issued the notices stating when and where the annual examinations are to be held.

A number of our young people went to the picnic at Iola last Thursday. Many who attended the picnic went to the Millville hotel in the evening, where dancing was indulged in till a late hour. Notwithstanding the rain through which they were compelled to drive home all apparently enjoyed the picnic and the hop, for the boys came around in the morning smiling.

Last Thursday Mr. James Hartman took unto himself a wife. On Friday the happy couple with a few friends dined at Dr. Swisher's whose hospitality is too well known to need mention. In the evening the boys gave Jim and his bride an old-fashioned serenade drumming away till he made his appearance and generously treated the crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have the wishes of many friends that theirs may be a long and happy life.

Don't forget the festival in Kreamer's Grove on August 2d. Extensive preparations are being made and a grand good time is expected. L. Y.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The new rectory at St. Paul's church now being nearly completed, the vestry met on the 30th of June, at the study in the rectory, and after examination of the architectural arrangements of the building, passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. L. Bernhard for the care and attention he had given to the plans, construction and details of the building. To that compliment Mr. Bernhard is abundantly entitled; and it seems to me that when the house is completed, as I believe it now is, that the contractor, Mr. Charles Krug, will be aslo entitled to, and will receive, the assurance of the Building Committee and of the Vestry for the strength, solidity and excellent construction of the building. FELIX.

Berwick.

C. L. Sholes returned from Montrose, Monday evening.

Miss Eva Fenstemaker is visiting in Watsontown.

The pedestrians have returned, Will McBride, Friday, and J. S. Hicks who stopped off a couple days at Williamsport, came Monday noon. They report a splendid time.

J. W. Moorhead Jr., left Wednesday for Watsontown, where he will visit relatives, after which he will continue his journey to Hinckley, Ohio, where he has accepted a job at his trade.

Mrs. L. S. Jackson and daughters returned from Montrose last Saturday.

Mrs. Jno. Moorhead of Watsontown, formerly of this place, visited relatives over Sunday.

The long wished rain has at last arrrived, which cheers the drooping spirits of the farmer, and revives vegetation.

The Y. M. R. C. held a very enthusiastic meeting last Friday evening in the rolling mill office, where the constitution of the club was unanimously adopted.

Bloomsburg vs. Berwick Friday afternoon in this place, and Hazleton vs. Berwick, Saturday on the grounds of the former.

A large number of people from this place visited Bloomsburg, Saturday to see the game of Base Ball which resulted in a victory for the Bloomsburg club over the Berwick, by a score of 10 to 9.

Another baloon ascension took place Saturday evening on Front Street, under the management of Geo. MacCauley, which turned out to be a complete success, and does credit to his efforts. DERF.

Centralia.

Thomas Stanton, a miner, was instantly killed at Big Mine Run Colliery on Saturday evening, by being caught between the car and a low collar on the slope. His body was terribly crushed. He was married and leaves a wife and four children.

A young lad named Thomas Downey shot himself in the thigh, on Saturday, making a very ugly wound. H carried a loaded revolver in his pocket, and it went off, with the above result. We fail to see the necessity of carrying deadly weapons in a town like Centralia.

A Polander employed at Centralia colliery had his arm lacerated in a shocking manner by being struck with a pick by his companion. He was taken to the Hospital.

Dr. Gwinner, after two months of hard work with the small-pox patients, left on Monday to spend a few weeks in the country to recuperate. The Doctor well earned his vacation, and we hope he will enjoy it.

The work of completing the tunnel at Montana, which was abandoned several years ago, has been commenced, and it is generally believed that the Skidmore vein will be reached by driving one hundred yards.

Joseph Fletcher, son-in-law of our townsman, Edward Schaeffer, died on Friday last, of consumption. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his untimely demise.

Mrs. Clark has moved to Morris Ridge, and will rent her residence in town.

A new fan engine is in course of erection at the Continental colliery.

Daniel Sweeney, who went West several months ago, returned on Monday, and speaks very discouragingly of the far West. He does not approve of Greely's advice to young men, and would advise them to stay at home.

John Hummer of Shamokin, is in town, as the guest of Daniel Curry.

John Wells indulged too freely in barley water one day last week, and talked a little louder than he should, in passing one of our model policemen, who knocked him down with a club and beat him until he was unconscious. If the clubs were furnished by the borough to beat defenceless men, then we say—burn them at once.

The evening freight train was delayed over an hour at the L. V. depot on Friday evening, caused by one of a lot of beer barrels standing near the road, rolling under a car throwing it from the track.

Susan Delancy of Carlisle, Pa., is visiting Mrs. John Hanley.

Michael Grady, a miner, at North Ashland colliery, was badly squeezed on Thursday, by a fall of coal.

The strikers at Big Mine Run colliery were compelled to accept the reduction, as they received no support from the outside laborers.

If the Hungarians continue to leave us for a few months as they have been doing since the half-time commenced, we will have but very few left. It seems they prefer slavery to this half-time system.

Mrs. Evans, of the small-pox house, is at present acting physician and nurse, as she will not allow the Doctor near the premises. She can hold both positions until the disease subsides.

The first time piece drawn for at the watch club room was won by Bernard Reilly. The watch is a beautiful one and well worth the price paid for it.

The annual Teachers' examination was held here on Tuesday. Quite a number of our school girls stood a very fair examination.

The carpenters and masons are as busy now as when the building season opened, and report lots of work until November.

Miss Lizzie Zerby of Mauch Chunk, is visiting in town.

The entertainment of last week for the benefit of the Methodist Church was a very pleasant affair, and proved successful in every way.

A party of young men made night hideous for the residents of Centre street near the Post Office, on Friday night about 2 a. m. Having filled themselves with Catawba, they prepared to serenade some of their friends, for which purpose sleigh bells, horns, violins, &c., were brought in as requisites. The party serenaded however, did not care about getting out of bed at that hour, and ordered them to leave. They left, and while doing so played some entrancing music, which awoke the neighborhood for half a mile, more or less. The next morning our Chief Burgess had warrants issued for their arrest, but owing to the mixed up manner in which Mr. Fortner had the names, he was unable to collect his fines. The thought of being arrested we think sufficed, and we will hear no more music for some time.

Orangeville.

Our region was favored with the much needed rain this week, and the farmers look pleased over the prospects for a bountiful corn and buckwheat crop.

Conrad Smith, one of our oldest townsmen, died very suddenly on Thursday last, of paralysis of the heart.

Cap. has not given me that interview yet. I suppose he intends to wait until after the election is over, and then he will be able to name the next President with a greater degree of certainty. Wise man, Cap!

Our famous bass fisherman, George, seems to have lost his grip the past few days. He caught one so large that he broke a $2.00 Bamboo rod trying to land it, and he says he didn't pull any too hard on it, either.

Harman Huttenstine has succeeded to the Mears meat market. Harman is a genial fellow, and will do the fair thing. Good luck, Harm!

Mr. E. Trowbridge of South Bend, Ind., was in town this week visiting friends and relatives.

Jessie Fisher returned from her Western trip accompanied by a friend, Miss Park, Jessie looks well and happy.

I hear the Ent Post, G. A. R., propose holding a camp-fire in Orangeville on Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th, of August. The bill of fare will be, on the 8th—hardtack, pork and beans; on the 9th—pork and beans and hard-tack. All are invited to attend and are promised a good time. This will be a novelty to many in this section, and they should not fail to attend it. Cap. has the management of it, and that is a guarantee of its success.

What a bonanza the county elections are to the landlords and political dead beats. It is wealth for the one and free whiskey for the other.

We notice the hotels are filled half the time with these would-be county officers and their following. Can not a candidate canvass the votes of his district without getting all the dead beats drunk? We notice some few of the candidates will not stoop to this whiskey bribery to influence votes, and they are the ones best fitted to fill the offices.

It seems to me that a man holds a very poor opinion of another when he thinks to bribe or influence his vote by a drink of whiskey; and yet that is just what some of these candidates are doing, offering a drink of whiskey for your greatest privilege as an American citizen. And some of these candidates have not even the grace to feel ashamed of these disreputable methods, but they publicly avow that they buy it by the barrel and use it in their canvass and, as if this was not disgraceful enough, they offer to pay the bills of their pimps at baudy houses. Will any intelligent, respectable man vote for one who stoops to such methods to secure his election? I wish some one more able than I would take this matter up and show up the character and methods of these candidates, and then let the voters determine who is best fitted for the offices. Let merit, not whiskey, elect the men. REFORM.

Krickbaum's Answers.

The affidavit published below was made in answer to the questions printed in the *News Item* of July 10th. The questions are as follows:

1st. When you were up through here electioneering, a short time ago, did you not give some parties five, some ten and another twenty dollars to electioneer for you?

2d. Did you not send those two demijohns of whiskey up to this place, about two weeks ago, to your friends to electioneer for you?

3d. Have you not made arrangements to attempt to carry the primary elections with money, whiskey and beer, wherever they can be used to an advantage?

4th. Did you not purchase and roll a barrel of cider into your friends' cellar last fall, in this town, for this purpose, and have you not a barrel of whiskey at the new jail at present?

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. KRICKBAUM.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS:

Before me, John M. Clark, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Wm. Krickbaum, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith. That to all of the above questions except 4th deponent says, No.

As to 4th question deponent has this to say; Sometime in October of last year, arrangements were made with the committeemen of Fishingcreek, Benton, Jackson and Sugarloaf townships to meet the county chairman and deponent at Benton, for the purpose of making arrangements to get out the Democratic vote in the aforesaid townships; having met at the time appointed and when about ready to proceed to business Mr. Everhart of Jackson stopped in front of the Hess Hotel, and when requested by the deponent to come into the house, replied, that he had a barrel of sweet cider to dispose of first. The deponent wishing him to assist in the caucus, thought the only way to make sure of it, was to get rid of the cider, asked Mr. Wireman if he wanted it, and upon his answering in the affirmative, the deponent ordered it to be taken to Mr. Wireman's and then paid for it. What Mr. Wireman did with it the deponent has no knowledge. As to the barrel of whiskey the deponent says, that he has not a barrel of whiskey at the new jail nor anywhere else.

In answer to slanderous reports circulated by Wm. H. Snyder that the deponent sent out demijohns of whiskey by the Benton stage to Daniel Karns, James Wireman or to any other person, are untrue; and for the purposes of deceiving the voters and to injure the deponent.

WM. KRICKBAUM.

Sworn and subscribed before me, July, 29th 1884, John M. Clark, J. P.

BLOOMSBURG, July 30th, 1884.

TO WM. KRICKBAUM:

SIR: I took your affidavit made out in answer to request of *News Item* correspondent to the office of the *News Item* of Catawissa and requested them to publish it offering to pay them for the same. They refused to publish it. WM. W. BARRETT.

RED MILL, July, 25th 1884.

On Monday July, 21st 1884, Wm. H. Snyder while at this place electioneering told myself and sons, that Mr. Krickbaum had two demijohns of whiskey sent with the Benton stage to Benton, one for Jas. Wireman an one for Daniel Karns, and he also stated that they would put circulars all through the county a few days before the delegate meeting which were intended to the injury of Mr. Krickbaum.

GEO. W. DRIESBACH.

BENTON, July 25th 1884.

TO WM. KRICKBAUM, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your question I will say, that you never sent whiskey in a demijohn or otherwise, by me for James Weirman, Daniel Karns or any other person. Nor have I carried whiskey to those persons, from anyone else.

E. P. ALBERTSON,
Benton Stage Driver.

A Card.

A report having been circulated in this township that William Krickbaum has left a keg of whiskey with me for campaign purposes, I desire to state that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither he nor any one for him has ever given me money or whiskey for that or any other purpose, and I would not have taken it, had it been offered. Yours Truly,

Sugarloaf Township. W. A. KILE.

Niagara Falls and Watkins Glen.

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO THE CATARACT AND WATKINS GLEN, THE GREAT NATURAL WONDERS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Arrangements have been perfected for this excursion. A special train will be run via. Pennsylvania railroad, Tuesday, August 19th, 1884. Schedule and rates of fare to Niagara Falls and return as follows:

	Rate.	Special Train Leaves.
Lancaster	$9.65	6.25 a. m.
York	9.65	7.00 "
Harrisburg	8.85	8.10 "
Clarks Ferry	8.40	8.44 "
Williamstown	8.65	7.50 "
Lykens	8.50	8.20 "
Millersburg	8.05	9.11 "
Georgetown	7.75	9.33 "
Lewistown	9.05	7.20 "
Selinsgrove	7.60	8.53 "
Selinsgrove Junction	7.40	10.00 "
Mount Carmel	8.05	7.15 "
Shamokin	7.80	8.25 "
Bloom Ferry	7.65	9.05 "
Catawissa	7.65	9.16 "
Riverside	7.40	9.37 "
Sunbury	7.25	10.15 "
Northumberland	7.15	10.25 "
Spring Mills	8.25	5.50 "
Coburn	8.05	6.18 "
Mifflinburg	7.30	8.00 "
Lewisburg	7.00	10.15 "
Montandon	6.95	10.39 "
Milton	6.85	10.45 "
Watsontown	6.75	10.53 "
Montgomery	6.55	11.06 "
Muncy	6.40	11.14 "
Renovo	7.65	10.05 "
Bellefonte	7.60	9.45 "
Lock Haven	6.80	11.15 "
Jersey Shore	6.30	11.45 "
Williamsport	6.05	12.25 p. m.
Arrive at Watkins, 3.45 p. m.		

Tickets will be good going only on special train to Watkins, but from Watkins they will be good for passage at any time within ten days from date of issue, and good to stop off at any intermediate point going and returning.

The route from Watkins will be over the Northern Central railway to Canandaigua, giving a beautiful view of Seneca Lake, thence to Niagara Falls over New York Central railroad.

The scenery over the entire route is not excelled for beauty and grandeur.

The accommodations for this excursion will be first-class in every particular. The train will be composed of elegant Eastlake coaches, and every effort will be made to make it an enjoyable trip. The fare to Niagara Falls and return from all points has been made extremely low and within the means of all.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates at the hotels at Watkins and Niagara Falls, and for carriage hire and admission to all places of interest, so that persons may know just what it will cost before making the trip. The expense of the trip outside of the railroad fare will not exceed $8.

Some More Questions.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

A few weeks ago I requested Mr. Krickbaum to answer a few questions over his affidavit in some paper in the county, which he refuses to do because the communication contains an anonymous author.

I would ask Mr Krickbaum again if he did not purchase a barrel of cider from Augustus Evarhart of Jackson township, and place it in James Weirman's cellar to be used for electioneering purposes?

2nd. I also ask him if he did not invite Messrs D. Karns, James Weirman and Jesse Hartman to go with him to the Mountain a few weeks ago, keep them clear, give them money and after he returned to Bloomsburg, send Messrs. D. Karns and Jesse Hartman each a demijohn of whiskey up in the stage?

3rd. I also ask him if he did not get a barrel of whiskey, directly or indirectly, at Fowler's distillery, and have it hauled to the new jail, and if his friends do not congregate there at night and on Sunday to drink it?

4th. I also ask him if he has not requested persons to bring their demijohns to him to get them filled, during the present campaign, and if he has not had one in the vault of his office?

5th. I also ask him if he has not had boxes of beer delivered at the Lime Ridge back of Afton, and in private cellars at different places, and if he has not taken whiskey with him electioneering?

6th. I also ask him if he has not given men money, whiskey and beer in violation of the rules governing our County Convention and the election laws?

I have not the slightest prejudice against Mr. Krickbaum, but I am violently opposed to any candidate corrupting the people to secure his election, which is a shame and disgrace to any civilized community. If Mr. Krickbaum is innocent let him make a clear, clean and positive statement in his affidavit. I am sorry Mr. Krickbaum did not reply to my questions sooner so I would have had an opportunity to reply before the primary election.

Let it be *definitely* understood that we want an *honest, unequivical* statement, containing *positive* facts, not one in which he screens himself and places the responsibility upon his hirelings.

Yours Respectfully,

J. F. SMITH.

Benton, Pa., July 26th, 1884.

Special Excursions over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Gettysburg during the N. G. P. Encampment.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will go into camp at Gettysburg on Saturday, August 2d, for the week. The encampment promises to be the most brilliant military event of many years. A very large number of troops, both volunteer and veteran, will be camped on the field, and a number of distinguished military leaders will honor the occasion with their presence. The week will be filled with drills, dress parades, reviews, receptions, and other festivities, while the historic ground on which the camp is pitched offers irresistible attractions to every American. For the purpose of affording all possible facilities for reaching the camp the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged special excursions to be run as follows:

August 7th.—Special train will leave Williamsport at 6.00 A. M., rate for round trip $4.40; Muncy 6.29 A. M., rate $4.03; Montgomery 6.39 A. M., rate $3.91; Watsontown 6.57 A. M., rate $3.71; Milton 7.10 A. M., rate $3.58; Montandon 7.20 A. M., rate $3.47; Northumberland 7.35 A. M., rate $3.27; Sunbury 7.45 A. M., rate $3.21; Selinsgrove Junction 7.58 A. M., rate $3.06; Trevorton Junction 8.10 A. M., rate $2.87; Georgetown 8.30 A. M., rate $2.70; Millersburg 8.40 A. M., rate $2.40; Halifax 8.50 A. M., rate $2.24.

Returning train will leave Gettysburg, in each case, at 6 P. M.

The tickets by these excursions are limited to one day.

DEATHS.

BROADT.—In Espy, July 24, 1884, Morris Broadt, aged 2 years, 1 month and 10 days.

SAVAGE.—In Espy, July 26, 1884, Harry Martin Savage, aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days.

SMITH.—In Orangeville, July 24, 1884, Conrad Smith, aged 68 years, 5 months and 7 days.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The apparel oft proclaim's the man." A well dressed gentleman is the admiration of all, and the place to get your SPRING SUIT is at the POPULAR AND RELIABLE STORE of David Lowenberg.

C. C. Marr wants side, shoulder, ham, chickens, butter and eggs.

New lot of frames in all sizes just received at MacKillip & Choate's.

9999 1-9 spring chickens,
8888 1-8 old hens,
7777 1-7 pigeons,
6666 1-6 ducks,
5555 1-5 geese,
4444¼ good calves,
3333⅓ large shoats,
2222½ lbs. pitted cherries,
1111 lbs. dried raspberries.
All the above wanted at Light Street, by July 25-3m SILAS YOUNG.

MacKillip's Instant Process is the best baby pictures. Quick as wink.

C. C. Marr pays 14c. for good lard.

A neat present given away with every purchase made at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

C. C. Marr's 50c. syrup beats any in town, try it.

"When found make a note of."
The place to go for your spring clothing, a stylish hat, or a fine neck scarf, or the latest style in furnishing goods is at David Lowenberg's.

C. C. Marr takes trade dollars at par, for dry goods.

A very large line of straw hats now on view, NOBBY, NEAT and NEW, just arrived at David Lowenberg's.

Great bargains in dress goods, at C. C. Marr's.

Gentlemen who want a spring suit put up in CITY STYLE should call at the POPULAR MERCHANT TAILOR of Bloomsburg, David Lowenberg who employs only EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hemlock boards, plank 2 by 4, joice, bill stuff, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long worked lumber, flooring, German and bevel siding, surface boards and siding, sawed shingles No 1, 2 and 3, chestnut, hemlock and pine, shingle and ceiling lath.

I have made arrangements with a couple of steam saw mills if there is any thing that I have'nt got I can get it at short notice at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CATARRH CURED,

health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SCRANTON, March 10, 1882.

Thirty-five years ago I was seized with Acute Rheumatism. Since that time I have never been free from it until I gave Phelphs' Rheumatic Elixir a thorough trial. It cured me, and I freely endorse it as a positive cure for chronic rheumatism.

SARAH MCCARTHY,
Matron to Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara of St. Vincent's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa., for the past twelve years.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

It is worth more than riches, for without it riches cannot be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acts upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of the important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

AS WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG.

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Ellen Perry, wife of Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar bottle of the Balsam has restored the softness, and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the Balsam my hair has stopped falling out, and I find that it is a perfectly harmless and agreeable dressing."

"HACKMETACK,"

A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

LANESBORO, Susq. Co., Pa., Oct. 1 1883.

Mr. Phelps—Dear sir:

Manuring Fruit Trees.

The fruit tree is not particular or saucy as to its diet. It does not ask for the richest provender. Even a dressing of earth, or of pure clay is very acceptable—washings from the highways particularly so; and wood ashes, of course. In fact, almost everything that is next to valueless for other objects does very well with the fruit tree. It is true that richer or more expensive fertilizers would answer a great deal better, but not to such an extent as to pay for the difference in cost. But whatever the material may be, no farmer who desires his orchard to return him the full measure of its product can afford to neglect it in the manner referred to. Let him do his duty to his trees, and then complain that fruit will no longer do in his section if there is any shortcoming in their crops.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Fruit Dryers and "Evaporators."

Those who have hot-bed sashes can dry fruit by the heat of the sun in a manner vastly superior to the ordinary method. A box should be made like a hot-bed frame, but with a bottom, and it should have legs to raise it a few inches from the ground. The sashes should fit closely to keep out dust and insects. In the front of the box, at the bottom, make opening under the middle of each sash, and at the rear make similar openings at the top. We do not recollect the exact size we used, but probably 12 inches long by three wide will answer. These openings should be covered with wire cloth, though in its absence mosquito netting or a similar stuff will answer. The fruit, or other article to be dried, should be upon trays or frames covered with some coarse fabric, and raised a few inches from the bottom of the box. The sash being so placed as to catch the full heat of the sun, the drying will go in a surprising manner. The air passing in at the lower openings will become quickly heated, and going out at the upper openings a current will be established, carrying off the moisture from the fruit, etc., in the most satisfactory manner. The product will not be so white as when dried by artificial heat, but for home use just as good, and it will be free from dust and the soiling by insects. We have dried the finest sweet corn imaginable with a contrivance like this, and have no doubt of its efficacy in drying fruit. —*American Agriculturist.*

Forests and Rainfall.

At a meeting of the Society of Engineers in Pittsburg, Col. T. B. Roberts read a paper on "Forests and Rainfall." He claims that the destruction of forests has no effect whatever in decreasing rainfall, but tends rather to increase it. "The records of many years on five of the most important rivers in Europe show that there is no evidence to support the theory that floods are increasing in height and frequency." In regard to the Ohio river overflow, he says: "It will be observed from the records that the flood of 1884 was only four inches higher than that of 1832, fifty-two years earlier. Between the years 1851 and 1857, inclusive, omitting two years of which no records were kept or preserved, there were eight floods rising twenty-five feet or more, and five reached the thirty-foot mark. The mean high water for the sixteen years was twenty-four and seven-tenths feet. During the second period, from 1868 to 1884, inclusive, there were only four floods rising to the height of twenty-five feet, and not till the last flood did the river rise to thirty feet or over. But there seems to be nothing in these records on which to establish any theory either for increase in the height of floods, or for less low-water discharge due to the destruction of forests, or to any other cause. The excess of rain, the condition of the earth, were sufficient to account for the unusual flood of 1884."

The New York Crematory.

A plot of land has been purchased in Newtown, L. I., by the United States Crematory company, and ground is to be broken for a crematory in about two months. The secretary of the society, E. A. Caswell, says of it:

"The building will have a rich effect without any pretentious ornaments. The chimney will be in the shape of an obelisk. Much delay is caused by listening to the wishes of some of the directors regarding the site of the crematory. These directors thought it ought to be on Manhattan Island, in order that it might be within easy reach of every one in the city. They were anxious too, for a stylish edifice. In both considerations they were finally overruled for the following reasons:

"The crematory at Newtown will be opposite the Lutheran cemetery, and on very high ground, overlooking New York city on one side and Sheepshead bay on the other. It can be easily reached from the Seventh street, the Twenty third street and the Ninety third street ferries. The crematory will be ninety minutes from Madison square. It is about equal distant from either end of New York city. The price of the land was less than it would be in New York, and hence more money was left for a building.

The land cost between $2,000 and $3,000. Of the capital stock of $25,000 there has been $14,000 taken. The building we expect will cost from $12,000 to $15,000, and a crematory furnace after the pattern of that at Gotha, Germany, one of the best we know of, and in which hundreds of bodies have been burned, will cost $3,000. The general plan for the building will include reception rooms, and a chapel or hall, with a catafalque at the remote end of the room, and a pulpit or reading desk beyond the catafalque and near the wall. Neither the body nor the coffin will be seen after it is placed in the catafalque, unless it is desired by those in charge of the last rites. Of course there will be different arrangements at the funerals, according to the wishes of those interested. Probaby the usual way will be to place the body with the coffin or flowers or gifts, if desired, on the catafalque, over which will be a covering or pall, which will hide the coffin from view of the audience. Then the body will be lowered into the furnace, and before the services are over the body will be half consumed."

"Won't the chance of quickly and completely getting rid of a victim tend to increase murders by poison?"

"No. Unless a reputable physician gives a death certificate the body will not be received."

"What will be the charge?"

"Not over $25 or $30 for each incineration. The operation will be over in an hour. No flame touches the body. The temperature of the furnace will be 2,000° Fahrenheit. Hot air destroys the body inside of an hour, leaving a residue of pure white ashes weighing about four per cent. of the body. These the friends may take away with them. The crematory will be in operation before winter."—*New York Times.*

ODD ITEMS.

A crooked mouth, unless caused by disease, denotes a crooked, unreliable talker; all congenital defects of the organs of speech indicate mental or moral deficiencies.

A Liverpool bicyclist who was riding down a steep hill near that city was shot through a cottage window by the breaking of his machine.

The district around Galena, Kansas, is credited with being the largest zinc producing locality in the world. Last year 70,000 tons were mined.

The proposed world's fair at Rome has been postponed until 1894, as France has set its heart on having one in 1889, the centennial of the revolution.

Arizona's total production of copper this year is expected to be nearly 50 per cent. greater than last year's yield, amounted to 17,000,000 pounds.

The project of having policemen detailed daily to weigh coal delivered to the customers at retail, and see that the full weight is given is now agitated in San Francisco.

A Macon woman was lately fined $2.50 for striking her husband on the head with a bed slat in a quarrel about blackberry pie. The next day she stole all his money, $40, and left for parts unknown.

A horse at Riverside, L. I., by his weakness for eating chickens, is causing his owner considerable trouble. The horse eats chickens, feathers and all, whenever he can manage to catch them.

Few people but forgers know that the banknote paper on which American legal tender national banknote currency and Government bonds are printed is made entirely at Dalton, Mass.

The reason why negroes are such good cooks lies in the fact that all persons with full lips can judge better of viands, and care more for gastronomy, than those whose lips are thin and bloodless. Those lips which possess the largest glands possess also the most power to detect flavors.

A New York ice cream manufacturer claims to be able to make ice cream keep a year in just as good condition as when first made. It is not unlikely. Corn starch and chalk keep sweet a long while.

A horseshoe made entirely of sheep's horn, invented at Lyons, France, is found especially useful in the case of horses undsteady on town pavements. It costs rather more than iron, but is very durable.

The wings of the common fly, according to Paul Mayo, vibrate at the rate of 330 strokes per second, while during the same time those of the mosquito make about 2000.

Tennyson wrote: "Honor the light brigade, honor the charge they made," but gas companies had souls when the poet was young.

Holyoke, Mass., is expected soon to become not only the greatest paper manufacturing, but the greatest paper exporting city in the world.

The *Tribune* has a man looking up bets for Blaine. This is well enough, but it is quite possible that bets will not win in the present contest.

A few years ago the women of India were not allowed to learn to read. Now there are 126,340 girls attending schools established for them.

Statistics show that the tendency to suicide is much greater among gamblers from losses than among business men. The sharp strain of the gaming table, short though it may be, spoils the nerves, and weakens fortitude more than the strain of business. Cavour, one of the most serene of men, was within an ace on one great gambling night, of throwing half of his fortune away rather than call a card, and only called it, as he relates himself, because a drop of perspiration rose on his opponent's forehead.

At this time, when cut flowers fade so soon, it is well to know that if a small bit of the stem is cut off and the end immersed in very hot water, the flower will frequently revive and resume its beauty. Colored flowers are more easily rejuvenated than white ones, which are apt to turn yellow. For preserving flowers in water, finely pulverised charcoal should be put into the vase at this season. Where vines are growing in water, charcoal will prevent foul odors from the standing water.

The production of oil from sunflower seed has become an industry of considerable importance in Russia. It is expressed on the spot, and the product is largely employed in the adulteration of olive oil; the purified oil is considered equal to olive and almond oil for table use. The most important industrial applications of the oil are for woolen dressing, lighting, and candle and soap making, it being regarded, for the last named purpose, as superior to most other oils. The Russian article is of a pale yellow color.

Mr. Isaac Came, a rich shoemaker of Liverpool, who left his property to public charities, opened his first shop opposite the building where he had been a servant, and put up a sign which read, "I Came—from over the way." Somewhat like this was the sign of a tavern keeper named Danger, near Cambridge, who, having been driven out of his house, built another opposite, and inscribed on it "Danger from over the way." The successor then retorted by putting up a new inscription, "There is no danger here now."

Insect Pests.

A subscriber to the *American Cultivator* relates how it sometimes happens that the destructive pest known as the canker worm makes its appearance on the apple tree all of a sudden, even where is has not been in the habit of visiting. Then, of course, it is too late to use any preventative, therefore cure must be sought I have found, says the writer, under certain conditions that this worm can be destroyed by the use of Paris green. Put a heaping teaspoonful of Paris green into a pailful of water, apply the mixture with a force pump, throwing the water through the tree thoroughly. This should be done as soon as possible after the presence of the worm is ascertained. I found one application to be sufficient. Soon after the application of the liquids the worms can be seen to let go and string down from the tree.

"No," said Brown to Robinson with a sigh, "I have'nt got change for a five, but I should like to have it for a change."

Coal-tar makes a good protective covering for wounds of trees.

A Magnetic Man.

A MAINE WONDER WHO PERFORMS STILL GREATER FEATS THAN THE NOW CELEBRATED GIRL FROM GEORGIA.

John Downs, of Auburn, Maine, possesses a "power" that is much more extraordinary than the Hurst girl's, even if there be no deception about the latter. Downs is known as the bewitched blacksmith. Fifteen years ago he had just become aware that the exercise of his power was involuntary and he was in great distress of mind over its possible consequences, having just had a painful demonstration of what might occur from its presence. He was not a particularly strong man himself, but by touching others he seemed to endow them with extraordinary strength. This singular power he was able not only to confer on human beings, but he could infuse animals with it. I remember once seeing a team stalled in a road leading to Auburn. They were attached to a heavy load and the forewheels of the wagon ran into a deep rut, and the horses were unable to pull them out The driver was about to remove a portion of the load, when Downs chanced to be driving by. He stopped, and, telling the driver to leave the load as it was alighted. He rubbed each horse on the head and neck, and almost instantly they became nervous and restless. Downs told the driver to start them up. He did so, and the horses hauled the load out of the rut with the greatest ease, and went off at such a gait that the driver found difficulty in controlling them. Boys who were barely able to lift the heavy sledge hammers in Downs blacksmith shop had only to receive the power from the bewitched blacksmith's touch to swing them with the ease of old Vulcan himself. This singular strength given to others would remain in force from ten minutes to half an hour, and in passing away left the subject weak and depressed, and sometimes quite ill. For this reason Downs finally refused to make subjects of any one. He was possessed, also, of great mesmeric power, and with this he furnished no end of amusement to his friends. Every day he had some one running on the most foolish of errands, or performing all sorts of odd monkey shines. On one occasion a stern dignified and greatly to be feared clergyman of the place defied the blacksmith to place him under the influence of his alleged magic spell. In five minutes' time Downs had despatched the clergyman to a tobacconist's, a long distance away, for a clay pipe and five cents' worth of tobacco, with which he returned as meekly as the most obedient errand boy.

Downs finally ceased exercising this power also, and had not subjected any one to it for more than a year. Charles Woodward, a well-known business man of Auburn, and a great friend of the bewitched blacksmith's, the two having been in the army together, returned home from a long absence from town about that time. Down's went to his place of business to see him. He shook hands with him heartily, and threw one arm about Woodward's neck. This was on a Thursday forenoon. Soon after Downs went out Woodward began to dance and sing and manifest an exuberance of spirits that astonished his associates. Although a man of steady and very regular habits he did not go home all Thursday night, and did not put in an appearance until late Friday morning. He boarded with a man named Edwin Blake. Blake thought that Woodward, singular as it seemed, was celebrating his return home. Blake learned that Woodward had been around town smashing things generally. When he returned to his boarding house Blake got him to go to bed and sent for a physician. People called to see Woodward, and he astounded many of them by telling numerous family and business secrets of theirs which he had no possible means of becoming acquainted with. The physician said Woodward was suffering from hysteria, and advised that he be rubbed with strong mustard water. Blake undertook the task. He had rubbed Woodward but a short time when he was seized with a strange nervous twitching and contraction of the muscles. At the same time Woodward came to his senses. Blake took up the singing and dancing, and acted as Woodward had been doing for two days. Besides that, he became possessed of most wonderful strength and it required four strong men to manage him. To this was added the still more remarkable power of telling what the intentions of any one of his attendants was, and what he was thinking about, making it impossible for them to use strategic measures in dealing with him.

It was not until Woodward was restored to his senses that it was known that Downs had been to see him. It was then at once believed that he had been under the influence of the bewitched blacksmith, and that this had been transmitted to Blake. Down's was sent for, to see if he could not remove the spell he had inspired. He visited Blake at once, and by rubbing him soon restored him to himself. For the first time in his life, as he said at the time, Downs himself felt the influence of the power, or what ever it might be called, as he removed it from Blake, and for several minutes he could restrain himself with only the exercise of his will to the utmost. He said that he felt depressed and nervous ever since his visit to Woodward on Thursday, and had not been able to account for it. There was no thought of mesmerism in his mind when he greeted Woodward on that day. He said then that he would never shake hands or touch any one again if he could help it. I have never seen him since I left there, and I had almost forgotten the bewitched blacksmith until the performances of the Georgia Wonder called him to my mind.

To Brighten Brass.—Take finely-powdered sal ammoniac; water to moisten. The articles to be cleaned must first be made warm, then rubbed with the mixture, and finished with fine Tripoli. The process will give the brass the brilliancy of gold.

Emerson said: "Trust men and they will trust you." It might be well for young men who have not yet paid for their Spring suits to cut this out and enclose it to their tailors.

Now that polical campaings are coming on, Congress out to pass a law compelling stump orators to wear porous plasters over their mouth's and talk only through the holes.

Be careful to avoid unripe fruit and drinking too much ice water. Everybody ought to want to live until Fall just to see how many electoral votes Ben Butler gets.

The composer of "The Watch on the Rhine," receives a pension of $1,000 a year.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other remedies.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or Hops in their name.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARRIET VANLIEW, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Harriet Vanliew, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. A. C. VANLIEW, July 4-6 w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. T. FIELD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. T. Field, late of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

MRS. SALOME BRADSHAW, No. 149 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. Bryson, Atty. Administratrix.
July 4-6 w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY C. CONNOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute funds in the hands of the executor in the estate of said deceased, will meet at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday Aug 23 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all parties must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund. L. E. WALLER, July 18-t a Auditor.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.

SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.

Fairview Electropathic Institute,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and hundreds will testify to his skill.

Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in. PROF. HENRY MILLS, Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS, Lock Box 97. Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 7 '83-1y.

9000!! Agents wanted DOUBLE QUICK! to sell the First AUTHENTIC Biographies of

BLAINE & LOGAN

By H. J. Ramsdell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal choice, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 5,000 outfits ordered within a week. Agents coining money. The people demand this work because, the most reliable, complete, interesting and richly illustrated. It contains 650 pages fine steel portraits; will be first out, sell fastest, and pay biggest profits. Beware of unreliable, catchpenny books. Write at once to

Hubbard Bros., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

P. S.—Outfits are ready. Send 50c. for one and save time.

July 11-4w r

CLEVELAND Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life; written by his sister, with the full cooperation and assistance, by the renowned Goodrich. Largest, cheapest, handsomest, best. Elegantly illustrated. Costs $2.50 per copy to manufacture than the other lives that are sold for twice its price. Outsells all others ten to one. One of our agents made a profit of over $50 the first day. A harvest of gold will be realized by every worker. All new beginners succeed grandly. Terms free, and the most liberal ever offered. Save valuable time by sending 25 cts. for postage, etc., on free outfit, which includes large prospectus book. Act quickly; a day at the start is worth a week at the finish.

July 18-6w H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

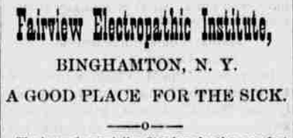
Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

SPEER'S

PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE

Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled,

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

Sep. 28-83ly.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell Nursery Stock for the Hooker Nurseries. Established 1835. Liberal SALARY AND EXPENSES paid Permanent employment. Send for terms. H. E. HOOKER COMPANY, May 23-2 m Rochester, N. Y.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Any absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

STAFFORD'S EXTRA BLACKING

Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER.

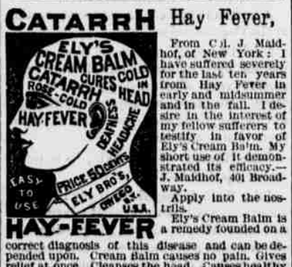
IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT SOILING THE HANDS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

S. S. STAFFORD, New York.

July 11-4w d

CATARRH Hay Fever,



From Col. J. Maidhof, of New York: I have suffered severely for the last ten years from Hay Fever in early and midsummer and in the fall. I desire in the interest of my fellow sufferers to testify in favor of Ely's Cream Balm. My short use of it demonstrated its efficacy.—J. Maidhof, 401 Broadway.

Apply into the nostrils.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abates inflammation. Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied into the nostrils. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROTHES, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

July 25,4 w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENG-TRADE MARK

LISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that led to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

BEWARE of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund*, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever*, complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☜ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9-1y

GENTS WANTED FOR THE LIVES OF BLAINE and LOGAN

By Col. Thos W. Knox. Outsells all others 10 to 1. Authentic, Impartial. Complete, the *Best* and *Cheapest*. 500 pages $1.50. *Sells like wildfire.* 50 per cent. to Agents. Outfit *Free. Freights paid.* Address *at once* the Hartford Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn. July 25-4 w. d

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100 students from Pennsylvania in 1883. More positions graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & PALMS, Proprietors.

July 11-4W r

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

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For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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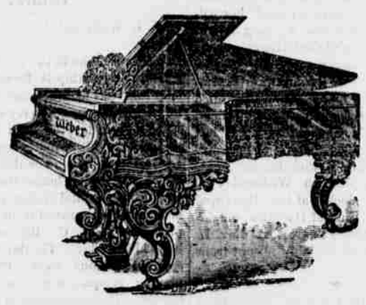

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BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

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June1

GRAND WORD CONTEST! SECOND SERIES

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE PUZZLES, LABELS IN COLORS AND NUMBERS OF MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.

Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, we have decided to issue a second one, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer last time to compete, we have decided to issue the following magnificent premiums to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters in the following words

"USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY."

1st.	Solid Gold Watch	8th.	Fruit Stand,
2d.	Magnificent Tea Set and silver	9th.	Amber Glass
3d.	Diamond Earrings	10th.	Set Furs,
4th.	Magic Gold Watch	11th.	Bed Comforter,
5th.	Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin	12th.	Ice Pitcher,
6th.	Elegant Tilting Ice Water	13th.	Decorated Waiter
7th.	Tufted Stand,	14th.	Decorated and Gold Lined
		15th.	Fruit Stand,

100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP to be distributed among SPECIAL PREMIUM OF $20

For the nearest list with fewest errors, provided the list contains the greatest number of words of the highest competitor.

CONDITIONS.

First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two one cent stamps for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list and your name and address all of which is to be written on one sheet of paper, each list by itself.

Second. Words must be written plainly, numbered and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of Nation, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names and Christian names must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted. Use will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of Nation, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, but sometimes for denoting possessive case or adjective use admitted.

Fifth. The words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in THE DAY'S SOAP ONLY, that is, any word having over 3 A'S, 1 B, 2 D'S, 3 E'S, 1 F, 2 G'S, 1 I, 1 L, 2 N'S, 1 O, 1 P, 2 R'S, 2 S'S, 2 T'S, 1 U, 1 Y's, will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Mail must close at our New York Office, 110 & 112 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1760 Howard Street.

The DAY'S SOAP has been largely sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers throughout the United States for five years, and wherever its merits are known it enjoys unbounded popularity. Notwithstanding these facts we have received many hundred letters from persons in our former county, complaining that their grocer did not keep DAY'S soap, and in many instances refused flatly to supply their customers with it; but only standing in their own light, but doing us great injustice. It is to be hoped, and it is also our desire, that customers will now insist on having their grocers supply them, but in case they will not, we will, on receipt of $1.00, forward to any part of the United States, case of Medium Size, express prepaid. If cakes, including three of our Beautiful Illuminated Steel Engravings.

The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and best soap made. By its use you have no Boiling, Scalding, or Hard Rubbing. It saves labor, fuel, and clothes. We will forfeit $500 if the DAY'S SOAP does not do all we claim for it if used as the directions are given on the wrapper. Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards of many different designs given. Manufactured by DAY & FRICK, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760 & 1762 Howard St. & 1749, 1751, 1753 & 1755 Wallace St., Phila., Pa.

June 13-13 w

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

Berwick Hotel

OPPOSITE L. & B. DEPOT,

Fred Boyer, Prop.

BERWICK PA.

The travelling public and visitors to Berwick are respectfully informed that the undersigned has taken the above old established licensed house, which he has recently fitted up in first class style and he offers accommodations equal to any.

The bar is supplied with the choicest ales, wines, liquors and cigars.

Good Stabling Accommodations.

May 9 3m

The most popular resort on the Susquehanna River is the Wapwallopen Valley Hotel, Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa.

C. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and is fitted up with every conveniences for travelers, tourists, hunting and fishing parties. It is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful section of river and mountain scenery in close proximity to the famous

Council Cup

and special inducements are offered to all who desire recreation combined with first class accommodations. The bar supplied only with the choicest wines and liquors, excellent stable accommodations, boats to hire &c.

No Extortionate Rate.

April 25-6m

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 12th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.15 p. m.; Washington, 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

3.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily, arriving at Sunbury 10.15.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.1 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia. Sleeper from Washington runs daily except Sunday.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury